

Oxford Democrat.

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

G. W. Skiffet.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH neatness and dispatch.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

A War Song.

BY AUGUSTINE DWAGNE.

"Our Country—right or wrong."—[DECATUR.]

Hark! 'tis the trumpet-blast!

The foe is now before us!

Our banner bright, with its starry light,

Is proudly waving o'er us!

Each heart rejoicing—

Each eye unquivering—

Be this our song—

War to the proud oppressor!

War to the rude aggressor!

Our Country—right or wrong—

God bless her!

Hark! 'tis the battle peal!

The foe hath crossed our borders:

And the dogs who wait at our country's gate

Would slay its gallant warders.

Brave hearts, prepare ye—

The foes who dare ye

Are bold and strong!

But, war to the proud oppressor—

War to the rude aggressor—

Our Country—right or wrong—

God bless her!

Remember, in battle's hour,

The Alamo's bloody story,

And Goliath's day, and Bexar's fray,

And Jacinto's field of glory!

Their spirits lead ye

Whose trials freed ye—

A glorious throng!

Then, war to the proud oppressor!

War to the rude aggressor!

Our Country—right or wrong—

God bless her!

MERCY.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from Heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice blest;
It blesses him that gives, and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown.
Shaks. Merchant of Venice.

MODESTY.

Me thinks the rose * * *
Is the very emblem of a maid;
For when the west wind courts her gently,
How modestly she blows, and paints the sun
With her chaste blushes; when the north comes near
her,
Rude and impatient, then like chastity
She locks her beauties in her bud again,
And leaves him to bese brins.
Shaks. and Rowley's Two Noble Kinsmen.

PRAYER.

God gives us what he knows our wants require,
And better things than those which we desire;
Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;
But watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain;
Some pray for prison to be freed, and come,
When guilty of their vows, to fall at home;
Murder'd by those they trusted with their life,
A favor'd servant, or a bosom wife.
Such dear-bought blessings happen every day,
Because we know not for what things to pray.
Dryden's Palamon and Arcite.

THE STORY TELLER.

A BELGIAN BRIDE.

A TALE OF A TAVERN.

It is a good forty-five years ago, said the hostess, Krettel de Hornberg, as she was named from the village where she was born, was then a pretty servant girl. In the whole country you could not have met with a lighter step or a merrier heart. Lively, joyous, quick at work as at the dance on fair-days, having an answer ready for the sly jokes of travellers, and idle compliments of the young peasants round about, she knew how to make an energetic decision if the occasion presented itself, which did not, however, deprive her of the charm and naivete of a young girl. Therefore, as you may easily imagine, she neither wanted admirers nor lovers. Unfortunately, Krettel was not rich: an orphan from infancy, she was brought up by the charity of Widow Vanderstichel, proprietress of the auberge of Beckx, and dearly paid that debt of gratitude by constant and unceasing labour in the service of a harsh and avaricious mistress. As you will doubtless think very natural, the son of the rich aubergiste, Michael Vanderstichel, could not live constantly near Krettel without being touched by her good qualities, and the gracefulness of manner which each day she more and more developed. But Michael was timid and shamed, especially in his mother's presence; he had never the courage to resist her imperative tone of voice, or rise above the empire she exercised on all around. He was not ignorant that she had determined on his marriage with the daughter of a rich farmer in the neighborhood, and was incapable of showing the necessary energy to oppose such a project. Thus he had never ventured to speak to Krettel of his love, which he allowed her, however, to divine in secret; and if he

smiled at the jealous sarcasms of the young men of the village, who were all his rivals, if he seemed by his conduct to authorize the report of certain evil tongues anent his passion for Krettel, and the tender return of which he was the object, it was rather to destroy suspicion, by the indifference he affected to feel, than from a wish to further his suit in the young girl's heart by their means. However, calumny cannot lie hid forever, and Madame Vanderstichel was not long in being informed of what was said about Krettel and her son. She had implicit reliance on her servant's propriety of conduct but still could not avoid showing her ill temper, perhaps because of the very injustice of the report which prevented her flying into a passion with Krettel, and sending her away in disgrace.

It was evening in the month of June, 1790.—Michael was from home; Krettel and Madame Vanderstichel were busy in removing the remains of a supper they had just served to some travellers and inhabitants of the environs. At the close of the repast, at the moment when the conversation had become more general, and the pipes of all were lighted, the men amused themselves by relating amongst each other stories of supernatural apparitions seen at 'Het Kruijs.' They talked a great deal also of the numerous thefts which were each night committed in the neighborhood, and the assassinations which often took place, as they said, near the cross-roads, of the ruins of Wertenfeld. All were agreed in attributing such crimes to a mysterious association of malefactors, a band of robbers, to which had been given the name of 'The Black Brotherhood of Wertenfeld,' and as was asserted, collected together in the woods of Holsters, under the order of one Jaen, long celebrated throughout Barabant for his cruelty as well as his addresses and as ever happens on such occasions, each in his turn improved on what he heard. These fearful stories were listened to by some with a blind confidence in their truth, and by others with undigested contempt. At this moment might be remarked a stranger, whose costume announced an opulent farmer, and who having entered the cabaret at the end of the table, seemed to listen with attention to what was told about Het Kruijs.

'Tis all very fine, my masters,' interrupted the stranger, taking part in the conversation, 'but yet I'll wager a trifle that none of those here, who show so much incredulity, dare venture to repair alone at this late hour to the cross-roads of Wertenfeld. Come, let us see,' he added, drawing out his purse; 'this piece of gold shall be his who, with this bit of red chalk, will go and write his name on Het Kruijs, and bring back a branch of the wild box which grows beside it.'

On hearing this singular proposition, the assembled peasants turned towards the stranger, whose eyes had assumed an expression of contemptuous cunning, and gazed on him silently and long; but none seemed disposed to accept the challenge. At this moment a soft and gentle hand pressed lightly on the shoulder of the unknown.

'Give me the piece of gold, said Krettel, 'and I will go to the cross-roads of Het Kruijs.'

'Thou, young girl?

'Krettel! brave, Krettel,' cried all the peasants, laughing aloud, and clapping their hands.

'I will go,' continued Krettel resolutely. She took the morsel of red chalk, and threw her eyes on the Widow Vanderstichel. Madame would doubtless have opposed Krettel's design, but the young girl had taken the piece of gold, and despite the darkness of the night, darting through the door, had already disappeared.

When she suddenly decided on accepting the stranger's challenge, Krettel had but one motive that of proving to Madame Vanderstichel that she was not so faint-hearted as she thought; and then a threat which had been made of driving her from the auberge, the thought of being compelled to take her departure, of being separated from Michael, all had impelled her to brave a moment's fear.—But when she found herself alone in the dark wood, in a place of which so many fearful things were told, her heart began to beat with hurried movement, and she was compelled to invigorate her dropping courage by the thought of all she might gain from perseverance and loss by failure. Like the spirit of the ruins amidst the surrounding darkness she still advanced, making the least noise possible, and painfully retaining even her breath, when, at the moment of her reaching the foot of Het Kruijs she distinctly saw a light flash from beneath the vaults of the chapel; at the same instant a singular noise made her turn her head, and she perceived in a moment a horse, ready bridled and saddled, a valise on his back, paving the ground with impatience, fastened as he was to the branches of a tree, under the shadow of which he seemed waiting the arrival of his master. There was no longer room for doubt—the place was inhabited by the Black Brotherhood of Holsters! She instantly fell on her knees on the steps of Het Kruijs, traced her name on the pedestal, broke off a branch of the wild box, and hastened to resume her way back; but as she turned towards the chapel, a human form rose erect in one of its roofless aisles.

'Stop! cried an imperious voice, which was repeated by all the startled echoes of Wertenfeld.

The shrill sound of many whistles rang loud and clear through the surrounding ruins; a pistol was fired, but she luckily escaped all injury in the surrounding gloom. She hastily unfastened the horse, threw herself into the saddle, and darted off at a gallop.

Ten minutes after, completely breathless, Krettel had reached the door of the auberge, where she received with acclamation by all the peasants who praised her courage highly, and with mute but expressive tenderness by Michael Vanderstichel, who on his way home having learnt with

much disquietude what had taken place, was just on the point of setting out to meet her at the cross-roads. Krettel hastened to relate what had befallen her, and each then admired the beauty of the horse of which she had possessed herself, and which it was evident must have belonged to the chief of the band of robbers himself. The valise contained some articles of men's apparel, and four thousand livres in gold. At the sight of so large a sum all present cried out the more loudly, declaring that the poor girl had well earned it all. Madame Vanderstichel, in her exuberant joy, nearly stifled her in a warm embrace.—Then the aubergiste, without further explanation, locked up the four thousand livres in a strong box, and had the horse bedded up in her stable. It was only at this moment that it was for the first time perceived with surprise that the stranger was no longer in the hall, without any one being exactly able to tell when he left it.

However, the next day being Sunday, Madame Vanderstichel dressed herself in her best at an early hour, in order to go and hear mass at Turkout, and at the same time give information to the officers of justice, for she was anxious to know whether the horse and his burden might be considered a lawful capture. But before setting out she enjoined to Krettel to take great care of the house in her absence.

'Clean the pewter dishes well, child,' she said, 'and get ready breakfast. We—my son and me I mean—shall soon return.'

'And we'll go this evening to the kenneuse of Hongstraten,' said Michael, gazing tenderly on Krettel.

'And I will bring thee a silk apron and masculine handkerchief with crimson spots from Turkout,' resumed Madame Vanderstichel, embracing her.

'Courage, I have good hopes!' whispered Michael in her ear and squeezing her hand.

'Adieu, Krettel, adieu my daughter! Thou remainest alone, therefore take great care of everything, and mind the business of the house as well as that of the kitchen.'

In the intoxication of her delight, Krettel stood on the threshold of the door until her eyes ached gazing earnestly after Madame Vanderstichel, and her son as long as she could see them wending their way on the road to Turkout. Then, at length, she entered the house with a gentle sigh and set to work with ardor and diligence, thinking all the while on what Michael had said to her in a low voice. Never had she experienced so much happiness at any one time. Madame called her child. Michael had pressed her hand and bid her hope. Hope! what a joyous future, and what happy projects did the poor young girl build on that single word! A few minutes had scarce flown away when she heard a knock at the door. She hastened to open it and it was with surprise somewhat mixed with uneasiness that she found herself in the presence of the unknown, who, the evening before, had thrown out the challenge to go and write the name on the pedestal of Het Kruijs.

'Well said the man to Krettel, 'here thou art young girl, who so cleverly makest laughing stocks of the brotherhood of Holsters, and ventured all alone to brave the general terror which they inspire by the dead man's cross. I could never have suspected so much courage under such a pretty face, nor in that sweet and timid look of thine.'

The strange tone in which he uttered those words froze the life blood at Krettel's heart.

'What mean you?' she hesitatingly asked.

'Listen!' he replied roughly. 'This is no time for concealment. I am Jaen, the chief of the Black Brotherhood of Holsters. It was my horse thou stolest away at Het Kruijs, and I am now come to demand an explanation from thee for the audacity of thy conduct yesterday in the ruins of Wertenfeld.'

'Krettel half dead with alarm, fell trembling on her knees. 'Mercy, mercy, monsieur!' said she, clasping her hands; 'take back your gold, and do not kill me!'

'Jean laughed aloud. 'Kill the, Krettel! and who ever had such a thought? Listen attentively. On the contrary, I am charmed at thy bold conduct. I tell thee, thou art affianced to me by writing thy name on the stone base of Het Kruijs, and I am resolved to take thee back with me to the ruins of Wertenfeld, amidst the forest of Holsters. I will make thee my companion, or my wife, as thou mayest please.'

'Holy virgin!' exclaimed the girl, writhing her hands in despair.

'What dost thou fear? With me, consider well, thou wilt enjoy perfect freedom, shalt have gold, rich clothes and joyous banquets in abundance. 'Tis no ordinary robber that speaks to thee, but the chief of the determined band of freebooters, who will all respect thee as a sharer of thy master's bed, and pay thee tribute. There are more joys than thou thinkest of in our unknown retreats. 'Tis my bushy eyebrows, my thick beard, my severe looks which frighten thee, I see. By Beelzebub, my patron, I never knew what it was to court a girl, or play the love sick swain by her side, but a passion worthy of thee lies hid, however, beneath this rude exterior.—Come then, fool that thou art, thy heart is warm and free—come then to my arms, let me press thy bee-like waist, and snatch a kiss from those pleasure provoking lips of thine.'

Krettel darted to the other side of the room, and hastened to put the table between Jaen and her.

'No! No! No! doubtless reckoning much on this new means of defence, 'my heart is not free. I love Michael. Vanderstichel, the son of my mistress. He is to marry me next spring. O, monsieur, do not destroy me.'

'Tis false! by all the devils that were ever

spawned! Thou must have lied, I say—confess it quick!' and in his anger the brigand drew a large knife from his belt hurled it across the table with such force that the blade was plunged quivering up to the hilt in the thickness of the wooden wall. Nevertheless, when he saw the terror painted on the young girl's features, he made a gesture, as though to stop himself.—'Come, come—I am wrong,' he said; 'let us lay aside this war of words; but remember, my beauty, I never beseech in vain—thou art henceforth mine. Thou must needs penetrate the mysteries of Wertenfeld, and now our safety imperatively requires that we make sure of thee. Thou must either die or become my companion. Choose then! And now draw me some beer, and set some glasses down. I expect two of my band anon, and hope before their arrival to have appeased thy reluctance, and silenced these scruples of thine which offend me.'

Krettel hastened to serve him, hoping thereby to turn away his attention from herself, and thus escape his advances. She lighted a lamp, raised a trap-door, which opened in the hall itself, and descended a flight of steps. But scarce had she passed the lowest, and reached a cold damp passage, then she heard steps behind, which she doubted not were those of Jaen following her.—He doubtless hoped in a place so small to reduce his victim more easily to his purpose. The moment she saw him enter the passage, she blew out the light, gilded swiftly between him and the wall in the dark, and before he could recover from his surprise had darted up the ladder, let down the trap, thrown upon it the table and the kitchen dressers, and fallen breathless on her knees to thank Heaven for her having miraculously escaped the danger which had threatened her.

Krettel was yet all agitation, anxiously listening to the robber, who dashed himself furiously against the trap, uttering fierce blasphemies, when she heard a loud knock at the door of the auberge. To rush in a moment thither, to lock and double lock and bolt the door, was but the work of a moment, for she guessed that the applicants for admission must be the villains whom Jaen de Holsters expected. Surprised at not receiving an answer, the two men dashed on one side the shutter of a small low window, defended by iron bars, and casting a look into the interior of the house they first discovered Krettel, whom fear had nailed to the place. The robbers were disguised as mendicants.

'My good girl,' said one of them, with a hypocritical drawing tongue, 'have pity on two poor wretches who have not tasted food since yesterday.'

'Go away, I have nothing for you,' was the reply.

We have travelled the whole night from Tilburg, and are worn out with fatigue. Give a morsel of bread for mercy's sake and allow us to rest an instant in this auberge.'

'No—its impossible,' said Krettel.

'You treat us very harshly,' resumed the man with distrust, for the short sharp tone of the young servant, her extreme paleness, and doubtless the disorder which reigned in the apartment began to give rise to some suspicions in his mind. 'Have you not seen on the road near here a man of elevated stature, wrapped in a brown cloak and whose head was covered by a broad brimmed hat.'

'Not a soul! I am alone—I have not seen a soul!' interrupted Krettel quickly, whose terror augmented in proportion with the obstinacy of the two men, to remain at the grated window.

At this moment Jaen threw his body violently against the cellar trap, for, as he heard a faint murmur of conversation with the young girl, he suspected that his allies were at hand.

'Help!' he growled from the depth of his prison house. 'Help, comrades! beat in the door!'

'Ha! ha!' cried the robbers, laying aside all further attempt at dissimulation, and instantly assuming a tone of menace. 'What is that we hear below there? We counsel thee to open to us that door, if thou wouldst not make acquaintance with the point of our knives.'

Krettel once more recalled her failing courage to her aid. She threw back the shutter of the small low window, which was besides sufficiently defended by the iron bars, and bolted it fast.—Oh! how her fingers trembled!—and seizing Michael Vanderstichel's gun she mounted to the first story, took her place at the window, levelled her piece at the two brigands, who were endeavoring to force open the stout old oak door, and threatened them with instant death if they did not instantly depart. At the same time in order to prove that it was no vain bravado she fired and instantly recharged her weapon. The robbers held a counsel, and in a few minutes after one of them recommenced his efforts against the door, which happily was, as we said stout and thick, while the other made a tour of the house to discover a weaker side by which he might gain admittance. Our heroine then flew on the wings of the wind, and barricaded every other outlet. For a long time she sustained this species of siege unflinchingly, and kept them in check all the rage and mad attempts of the Black Brotherhood of Wertenfeld. A large stack of straw chance to be in the court; the wind blew from the north; there was then no danger that the flames would be carried to the roof of the house; with her usual address Krettel profited by the circumstance. She seized a flaming brand, hurled it from the window on the stack, and in a few moments a bright red flame darted up, and called for the assistance of the neighborhood.—She also seized the rope of a large chimney designed to summon the servants of the auberge from their work to meals, and rang it lustily and without ceasing, scattering thus the intelligence of her

danger, while with the musket, which she pointed every moment, she kept the men of Jaen's band at a respectful distance.

'Flag! devil's dam! Wilt thou hold thy cursed noise?' cried the burglars, with an explosion of frantic rage difficult to express.

'Wait! wait!' said one of them, who had managed to scale one of the walls and get upon the roof. 'We will soon silence thee with a vengeance! and he crept into the kitchen chimney, intending by that means to make good his entrance. Krettel hastily descended and threw two or three fagots of green branches on the embers. The smoke, ascended in clouds, and speedily suffocated, asphyxiated the wretch. He fell heavily, his dress on fire and half dead, on the kitchen floor. At that moment the door gave way and was beaten in. The young servant turned round in speechless terror, for she was lost without resource, but she instantly recognized her mistress, and all the inhabitants of Beckx, who run in haste to learn the cause on hearing the sound of the alarm-bell as well as seeing the fire, and fainted in the arms of Michael. It is scarce necessary to add that the capture of Jaen and the two robbers brought on the arrest and execution of the rest of the band of the Black Brotherhood of Holsters. As a testimony of the country's gratitude for so eminent a service, the sum of gold which she had so cleverly taken away from the ruins of Wertenfeld was granted to Krettel as a dowry. She was henceforth rich and Madame Vanderstichel, touched by her devotion, no longer opposed her marriage with her son. The ensuing spring, as she had herself said, Michael led her blushing and happy to the altar of the village church, and a few years after Mademoiselle Vanderstichel, having paid the last debt of nature Krettel at length found herself mistress of that auberge in which she had so long and so diligently filled the place of servant.

AN ARTIST'S STRATAGEM.

One of the most distinguished artists in Paris painted for a lady occupying a brilliant position in society, her portrait, with the intention of placing it in the exhibition of this spring. The lady, although for a time celebrated for her beauty had arrived at that age which is never admitted, (40 years) notwithstanding which she dissimulated, and was as amiable and as graceful as in her younger days. Paris is full of resources, and paintings are to be obtained there to heal even the wounds of time.

Our heroine had her portrait taken in the most graceful attitude, with all possible advantages, splendidly dressed, and leaning on an arm chair, smiling in the looking glass, which should return her the most amiable compliments. The painter made a most striking likeness; but this was a great mistake—a flattering one was expected, and the lady consequently declared that she did not recognise herself in this painting, and the portrait was left in the painter's hands.

This was a double injury—attacked in his pride of talent, and in his finances, he had not philosophy enough to see a portrait worth 3000 francs left coolly on his hands, and idea of vengeance presented itself to his mind, which he put into execution at once.

A few days before the one fixed for the final reception of pictures at the Louvre, the lady was secretly informed that her portrait was ornamented with certain accessories rather compromising her. She went immediately to the artist, and there was the portrait, the same striking likeness certainly; but the painter had thinned the hair on the head of the picture, and the lady so faithfully painted, held in her hand two large tresses of false hair; on the toilette were several facons of small bottles, labelled thus: 'white wash,' 'vegetable red,' 'cosmetic to efface wrinkles,' 'blonde water, to die the hair in a minute.'

'It is abominable,' said the lady, greatly excited. 'Of what do you complain?' coldly replied the artist. 'Have you not declared, that it is not your portrait—you are right, it is a mere fancy sketch, and it is with that view I shall present it to the public.'

'What! sir, you intend to exhibit this painting?' 'Certainly, Madame; but as a *Tableau de genre*, cabinet picture as the catalogue will indicate it, under the title of the 'coquette at forty-five years.'

At this last word the lady fainted, and on her recovery immediately paid for the portrait. The accessories were effaced in her presence, the portrait restored to its original state, and the 3000 francs transferred to the purse of the painter.

THE WAY TO PREVENT DUELS. A Lucky Miss.—The seconds in a late duel who, on the first discharge, had nearly been hit by their principals, on re-loading and delivering them their weapons observed—'Perhaps it will be as well for you, gentlemen, the next time to fire at each other.' [Boston Am. Eagle.]

If it were the prevailing custom to fire at the seconds, instead of the principals, duels would be much less frequent than they are. [Sun.]

TOXICUSO EXPOSITION. A certain lady had two children, girls, both young, and nearly the same age. But the elder one by some whim or accident possessed all the mother's affections—there was none for the younger—nothing but harshness. Very lately the mother fell sick, and was confined to her bed. While lying there, she heard gentle step approaching it.

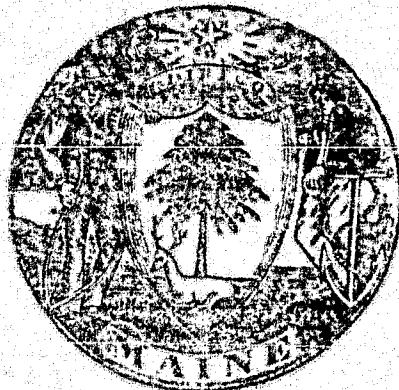
'Is that you my child?' said the sick woman.

'No, mamma, naively and softly said the re-

signed one, 'it is me!'

Most parents and all mothers will understand this simple story.

STATE OF MAINE.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, May 29th 1846.

To the Citizens of Maine:

The repeated and long continued efforts of the National Government to effect an amicable settlement of its differences with the government of Mexico, have unfortunately proved unavailing, and a direct and palpable act of hostility on the part of the Mexican forces has led to the declaration by the Congress of the United States "that by an act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States."

In order that the war in which we have been thus unexpectedly involved, may be carried on with the energy and vigor which is necessary to bring it to a speedy conclusion, the President of the United States has been authorized by an Act of Congress, passed upon the 18th of May, "to employ the militia, and the naval and military forces of the United States, and to call for, and accept the service of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand men, who may offer their services."

Under the authority of this act, a communication has been addressed to me by the Secretary of War, requesting that I would cause to be enrolled, and held in readiness for muster into the service of the United States,

ONE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

In cheerful compliance with this requisition from the President, and not doubting that the patriotic citizens of this State will promptly respond to the call of the General Government for aid in defending any portion of its territory, I hereby invite the services of volunteers, in such numbers as may be necessary to furnish the complement required.

The brilliant and decisive victories which have been already obtained by the forces of the United States, have fully demonstrated the supremacy of our arms: it is hoped, that a vigorous prosecution of the existing contest, will lead to the acceptance on the part of the government of Mexico, of the moderate and liberal terms, by the proffer of which, the government and the people of the United States have endeavored to avert the alternative of war.

To those who desire to enroll themselves under this call, a reference to the subjoining General order from Headquarters, will afford the necessary information.

H. J. ANDERSON,
Governor of the State of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Augusta, May 29, 1846,
GENERAL ORDER.

In pursuance of the foregoing requisition, the Commander-in-Chief calls upon the citizens of the State of Maine for a volunteer corps, consisting of one Regiment of Infantry.

The Regiment will consist of

- 10 Companies;
- 1 Colonel;
- 1 Lieutenant Colonel;
- 1 Major;
- 1 Adj., a Lieut. of one of the companies;
- 1 Sergeant Major;
- 1 Quarter Master Sergeant;
- 2 Principal Musicians.

The companies will consist each of

- 1 Captain;
- 1 First Lieutenant;
- 1 Second Lieutenant;
- 4 Sergeants;
- 4 Corporals;
- 2 Musicians;
- 64 Privates.

The Commander-in-Chief invites those who are willing to tend their services to their country, to make immediate returns by companies to the office of the Adjutant General. Those wishing to form new companies, will also forward their petitions to the office of the Adjutant General, that orders may issue forthwith for their organization.

As soon as the requisite number of companies shall have been organized, notice will be given of the time and place for the election of regimental officers in the mode provided by law.

None but able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, under the rank of non-commissioned officers will be received. Volunteers will be armed and equipped at the expense of the United States. Due notice will be given when required, an officer of the United States Army will be sent to muster them into service, at such time and place as may be designated.

Maine although distant from the scene of conflict will be as prompt as any of her sister States in repelling the forces of the invader. Her patriotic citizens will be ready to vindicate American rights upon the Rio Grande as upon their own immediate territory. Their love of country knows no action, but embraces the entire boundaries of the Republic. The Commander-in-Chief relies with the fullest confidence upon the prompt compliance with the requisition of President of the United States.

By the Commander-in-Chief,
ALFRED REDINGTON, Adj. General.

A letter was received at Vera Cruz from Tampico on the 7th ult., which announced the death of Col. Cross of our army. The circumstances of his death were as follows: "He was killed by a shot from the enemy's artillery, while he was engaged in a tree." So says the letter from

A Thermometer does not indicate the degree of cold or heat, more accurately, says the Franklin Democrat, than does the appearance of the whigs the nature of the news from the "seat of war." When you see them stepping off briskly with heads up, and smiling countenance, you may safely infer that the Mexicans have the better of the fight. On the contrary, when they appear downcast, look as cross as—, and each one is "pump" as a "hard cider" candidate for the Presidency, you may depend upon it, the Americans have gained a victory.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 9, 1846.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of a Candidate for GOVERNOR, will be held at the City Hall, in Portland, on Wednesday, July 1, next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.

All towns and organized plantations having 1500 inhabitants and under, will send one Delegate each—towns and cities having more than 1500 and not exceeding 2000, will send each two Delegates;—over 2000 and not exceeding 4500, three; and so on in the same ratio.

CHARLES HOLDEN, Cumberland,
WM. C. ALLEN, York,
EDWIN ROSE, Lincoln,
GREENLEAF WILTS, Kennebec,
JOHN GROVER, Oxford,
JOHN L. CUTLER, Franklin,
JAMES TRUEB, Penobscot,
H. W. CUNNINGHAM, Waldo,
ASA CLARK, Somerset,
J. S. MONROE, Piscataquis.
Augusta, May 15, 1846.

The Requisition for Troops.

To-day we present our readers with the Governor's Requisition, inviting the enrollment of a regiment of volunteers. It is with proud satisfaction that we have contemplated the enthusiasm with which the citizens of other States have responded to the call of their country and flattered to its standard in this emergency, and we doubt not the citizens of Maine will show in a significant manner that they are not wanting in patriotic devotion to her interests.

Though the contested field is far distant from our borders and homes, yet are we convinced that our citizens will exhibit an equal willingness to hold themselves in readiness as though our own soil was invaded. Our citizens, in contemplation of immediate danger on our N. E. boundary, rushed to the place of rendezvous with ardor and enthusiasm, with the spirit of '76 and we cannot but have that spirit is wanting now. To a true American it matters not whether his country claims his services in her defence on the green hills of his native State, or on the sunny plains of the South. True patriotism knows no bounds. It embraces in its embrace the whole country—not a part of it. In Massachusetts volunteers are coming forward in whole companies. The same is true in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and in fact most of the States, while though the whole South and West the numbers of volunteers offered greatly exceed the requisition of the Government. In the State of Louisiana alone, it is reported that more than ten thousand volunteers are ready to rush into the conflict at the call of their country, while in Texas, in some counties, the population is volunteered almost in mass.

While the spirit of enthusiasm now prevailing in the country, the sturdy citizens of Maine will not be found in the back ground. Let there be then a warm and spontaneous response to the call of the Executive. We owe it to a noble ancestry, whose blood and treasure flowed so liberally to secure to us the noble birthright of American citizenship. We owe it to the glorious Union, whose broad eagle, under the wings of Heaven, has contributed to make that birthright the glory of the world. We owe it to the gallant spirits, whose glorious deeds have recently shed an enduring lustre upon American arms. We owe it to ourselves as citizens of the State whose motto is "Dignity," which calls upon every man to lead his part in an hour of danger. Let the citizens of Maine then rally to this call by coming forward and enrolling themselves, and thus be prepared whenever the exigencies of the country shall require, to support the rights and honor of the Union.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Matamoros taken, without opposition.

The steamship Telegraph has just arrived from Point Isabel. Through the politeness of her chief clerk, we have been furnished with the following information:

Her reports that on the 17th inst. a detachment of 250 Regulars and 350 Volunteers proceeded to Matamoros, and took possession of it, and established a military depot.

On the night of the 19th an express arrived from Gen. Taylor, stating that he had crossed the Rio Grande and taken the city of Matamoros without opposition, the Mexicans have fled to the city.

The Mexicans from the last accounts were deserting their posts in batches.

Two regiments, comprising about 300 having marched a few days previous, were stationed at Brown Point, awaiting the orders of Gen. Taylor, as it was thought they would have to cross the Rio Grande up to the town of Capt. Walker's Rangers, but had not heard of the contest of the 8th and 9th.

Several Mexican merchant vessels had come into Havana and other parts of Cuba, in order to escape the American squadron. Gen. Almonte was still at Havana, and had so far declined going on his mission to Europe. It may be that he has been retained by Gen. Parades.

The Dispatch of the 21st ult., had received, by the way of St. Louis, dates from Mexico, the report of Yucatan, to the 9th of May.

The old Legislature (Assembly) has been dissolved, and a new and extraordinary Congress was in session. It was opened with the greatest solemnity, by Miguel Barbachano, who was appointed Governor ad interim, by the Assembly, and has since been elected Governor of Yucatan, by the Congress.

His address, in his opening address, and a long address upon the relations of Yucatan with Mexico.

The new Congress is acting entirely independent of Mexico, bying Tariffs of its own, and passing laws of its own, and declaring to her such measures as are necessary for an independent government and an independent people.

Wall Street is in quite an excited state. Reports are current that the Oregon question is in a train of settlement. These reports came from Washington, and to a number of persons. The effect has been to excite much speculation, and to create a decided better state of feeling in all financial transactions.

The appearance of the schooner, the "Catherine," which was captured by the schooner "Catherine," and the officers and crew of the schooner upholding their Captain's decision. The wind was very high from the Northwest. The schooner was kept on her course, and the "Catherine" was not able to follow. After mutual exchange of shots, the schooner was seen to be disabled and was forced to give up.

The schooner "Catherine" was captured by the schooner "Catherine," and the officers and crew of the schooner upholding their Captain's decision. The wind was very high from the Northwest. The schooner was kept on her course, and the "Catherine" was not able to follow. After mutual exchange of shots, the schooner was seen to be disabled and was forced to give up.

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The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says:—"Mr. Pakenham, as I learn, received advice by the Great Britain that instructions would be sent him by the Hibernia to make a certain and direct offer to the United States for the immediate adjustment of the Oregon question. Mr. Pakenham stated yesterday that he waited for his mail by the Hibernia with great anxiety. He has probably received it to-day. We shall soon be advised whether he is instructed to renew the negotiation or not."

The Washington Union says—There is no method of bringing Mexico to her senses, and to a concession of our just rights, but pushing the war with all vigor, after the capture of Matamoros. That event will not suspend our military operations, nor will the season arrest them; but we shall go on conquering and to conquer; until Mexico is compelled to abandon her rhodomontade and her bravado. We feel that we are no longer to be kept off by empty words or ridiculous pronouncements. Still less likely are we to wait for the mediation of any European power. We act upon our own hook, until Mexico shall be made to feel that our own swords and cannon must bring full justice, and a permanent peace, from her infuriated government. She has too long abused our forbearance; and the consequences of her obstinacy and hostility will be now upon her own head.

New Hampshire. The allied, or speckled party in the Granite State seem to have succeeded in effecting an organization of the Legislature which met at Concord on Wednesday last, favorable to themselves.—John P. Hale of Dover, was elected Speaker of the House, and the vacancies in the Senate were filled by the federalists. This is a new state of things in our sister State, and is the sad effect of divisions among our friends there. We hope it may be remedied as an admonition for Democrats everywhere to stand together. The strength of the parties in convention before the vacancies were filled was 125 Democrats to 110 federalists, abolitionists and independents.

U. S. Senator. It will be perceived, by reference to the Legislative proceedings, that another trial was had on Friday last to effect a choice of Senator, which has resulted in no election. It is very desirable that this matter should be settled with as little delay as possible. If the House and Senate are determined to adhere to the two prominent candidates, as their votes indicate, it appears to us that the people will very respectfully request them to drop both and select one they can unite upon.

Where is our Town Committee? Gentlemen, it is not about time that notice be given calling a Caucus to choose Delegates to attend the gubernatorial Convention? We have had numberless enquiries addressed us as to the time, &c., but could give no information on the subject.

So far, no draft has been required in any State of the Union, and probably none will be. Total number of volunteers called for, 41,432; of whom 17,153 are ordered into immediate service, the residue to await further orders. Probably 10,000 of the 17,153 are already at the seat of "operations," or on their way.

Loss of the Mexican War Steamer.—Information has been received from Havana, by way of Charleston, S. C., that the two Mexican war steamers Montezuma and Guadalupe, taking advantage of the absence of our squadron, had escaped from Vera Cruz and arrived at Havana under English colors.

Important! An express has been despatched by the Secretary of War to Col. Kearney, with orders to march forthwith to Santa Fe. The force consists of the 1st dragoons and the Missouri volunteers. It includes nearly two thousand mounted men. It will move with great celerity, and soon take and hold Santa Fe against every opposition that can be raised by Mexico.

A Flare up between the French Man-of-War Steamer Tonnerre, and the Sbr. Catharine of New York.

The schooner Catharine, Capt. Scott, recently arrived at New York from St. Jago de Cuba, whence he sailed on the 19th of May. Capt. Scott reports, that on the morning of sailing, when within gunshot of the Moro Castle, the C. was near the French war steamer Tonnerre, from St. Domingo, bound in.

She passed, at first, considerably out of hailing distance, and not much nearer than she was to five or six other vessels, which had come out in company. After the steamer had run in about a mile, and received a pilot, being close to the Moro, she was observed to back round and maneuver some time, and at intervals fired two guns.

She stood for the sea, came near, and hailed in the following words: "You d— rascal, hoist your flag!" The answer was, that orders given in such insulting language would not be obeyed. Other abusive phrases followed, and threats were repeatedly made that the steamer would fire into her, unless it was immediately done. A boat, with a lieutenant, was twice sent on board, with a message that unless the schooner set her flag, all the force the steamer commanded would be used to make him do it, that her commander had the power to sink the schooner.

An answer in writing, as follows, was sent to the commander of the steamer:

"Sir—At the first salutation you called me a d— rascal; and until you apologise for such insulting language, I will not hoist my flag."

Yours, respectfully,
A. SCOTT, Master of sch'r Catharine of New York.

Off the Moro, May 19th, 1846.

About an hour was passed thus, during which time the steamer was head across the schooner's bow, and got foul, doing herself some damage, her commander insisting on an unconditional obedience to his orders, and the officers and crew of the schooner upholding their Captain's decision. The wind was very high from the Northwest. The schooner was kept on her course, and the "Catherine" was not able to follow. After mutual exchange of shots, the schooner was seen to be disabled and was forced to give up.

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LEGISLATIVE SYNOPSIS.

At this time, when there is so much news of interest transpiring in the world, it is almost impossible for us to give more than a synopsis of the doings of the Legislature. We shall endeavor, however, to keep our readers advised of everything of interest that occurs in the proceedings of either branch.

Saturday, May 30.

In the Senate—An Order came from the House proposing that further proceedings in relation to the choice of U. S. Senator be postponed to Wednesday next. Mr. Hodgdon proposed to amend the order by striking out "Wednesday next," and inserting the first Tuesday of July next. On motion of Mr. Bellamy, the order and amendments were laid on the table.

In the House, nothing of particular interest reported.

Monday, June 1.

In the Senate—On motion of Mr. Hodgdon, Ordered, that the committee on Education inquire into the expediency of making a grant of land or money to establish a school in Arrostook County for the instruction of teachers.

In the House, various petitions were presented and referred to the proper committees.

Tuesday, June 2.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, Ordered, that the committee to contract with some suitable persons to do the State Printing, be directed to contract with some person to do the stitching and binding for the current year.

In the House—on motion of Mr. Allen, of Bangor, the Treasurer was directed to render to the House a statement of the amount on deposit in the several banks, with the rate of interest.

Wednesday, June 3.

In the Senate—On motion of Mr. Barrett, Ordered, that a Joint Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution, that, in case no person is elected Representative on the first trial by a majority of votes, on the second trial a plurality of votes shall elect. And if the committee deem it expedient to make such alteration, they be directed to report a Resolve submitting such alteration to the people, to be acted upon at the next annual meeting for the choice of State Officers. The order passed, after some remarks by Mr. Bronson in favor of providing for an election by a plurality of votes on the first trial, and Messrs. Barrett, Bronson, and Knowlton were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Bellamy, Ordered, (the House concurring,) that Friday next be assigned for the choice of a U. S. Senator, for six years from the 3d of March next—and to this end, that the House ballot at 11 o'clock A. M., and notify the Senate, and the Senate ballot at 12 o'clock and notify the House. After some debate, the order was passed.

Mr. Perry, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a Bill to amend the 16th chapter of the Revised Statutes relating to the Militia, which was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Pillsbury, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. (The bill is similar to the bill which was before the last Legislature, and provides for the volunteer system for active duty.)

In the House—Order from the Senate appointing Friday next for the election of U. S. Senator was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Levensaler.

Thursday, June 4.

In the House—Mr. Thurston presented the memorial of Amos Brown, Philip Eastman, Alpheus S. Packard and Samuel P. Benson, a Committee appointed by a State Convention of the friends of Education, praying for the establishment of a Board of Education in this State, and for the adoption of other measures to improve the free school system. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Education.

In the House—on motion of Mr. Levensaler, the order from the Senate, assigning Friday for the choice of U. S. Senator, was taken up and passed.

The House joined the following gentleman to the Committee to consider the subject of changing the Constitution so that a plurality of votes shall elect civil officers: Messrs. Levensaler, Gould, Hubbard, Nutting, Merton and Merrill.

On motion of Mr. Gould of Wilton, the Committee on Plurality System were directed to inquire into the expediency of giving towns separate representation in all cases.

Friday, June 5.

In the Senate—At 12 o'clock, Mr. Hodgdon moved that the Senate, according to assignment, proceed to ballot for an U. S. Senator. At the suggestion of Mr. Dunn, for a few moments' delay, that the result of the ballot in the House might be received, the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Allen renewed the motion, remarking that he did not consider it necessary to await the result in the other branch, and that the Senate ought to be governed by the order which had been adopted.

Mr. Perry took the floor in opposition, and the motion was withdrawn by Mr. Allen. At 15 minutes before 1 o'clock, a message was received from the House, announcing that that body had balloted for U. S. States Senator, and that no person had received the necessary number of votes to constitute an election.

On motion of Mr. Burdely, a committee consisting of Messrs. Burdely, Hodgdon, and Porter of Chamberlain, was raised to receive, sort and count the votes of the Senate. The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported that the

Whole number of votes was
Necessary to a choice, 16
Hugh J. Anderson had 15
Hannibal Hamlin, 13
George Evans, 8
Luther Severance, 1

and that no person had received the necessary number of votes to constitute an election.

On motion of Mr. Perry, a message was ordered to be sent to the House notifying that body of the result of the ballot in the Senate.

Mr. Thompson presented the following:—Ordered, That—such as the House may join, be a Committee to consider, and report by resolve or otherwise, the time, place and manner to be adopted by the Legislature in making choice of a U. S. Senator, from this State in the Congress of the United States, for six years from the 3d of March next.

On motion of Mr. Bellamy, the order was laid on the table. And the Senate adjourned.

In the House—Agreeably to assignment the House proceeded to ballot for U. S. Senator. Messrs. Ingalls of Danville, Ruggles of Carmel, Reed of Roxbury, Hubbard of S. Berwick, and Brown of Thomaston, were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes. Having attended to this duty, they reported that the

Whole number of votes was 132
Necessary to a choice, 67
Hannibal Hamlin had 57
George Evans, 48
Hugh J. Anderson, 7
Edwin Smith, 6
Wm. P. Preble, 5
Samuel Fessenden, 4
Amos Nourse, 1
Samuel Wells, 1
Henry Tallman, 1
Edward Kent, 1
Wm. P. Fessenden, 1

There was, therefore, no election.
On motion of Mr. Levensaler, further balloting was suspended until Friday next. Adjourned.

LETTERS FROM BARITA. The Union of Saturday publishes the following extract of a letter from an officer at Barita, the first post upon the right of the Rio Grande, taken possession of by the American troops.

La Barita, Mexico, May 17, 1846. The General has determined to bring his forces over to this side of the river. I am here to select a site for the depot of our new base of operations, and to intrench it. This village is about ten miles from the mouth of the river, and the same distance from Brazos Santiago, or Fort Polk (Point Isabel). The prominent features which might induce me to decide upon this as the proper point for the depot, are, that it is the first high land you reach in ascending the river; that it is above hurricane tides; that the ground is naturally fortified for military position, commanding every thing around it, and commanded by nothing. It is equidistant, and not very inaccessible, from all our other depots. The worst road is to Fort Polk—while the direct line is only ten miles, the only road for wagons is over twenty. We are less than twenty miles from Matamoros. General Taylor desired to cross the river yesterday, but his artillery were short of ammunition, and he had no boats. (Where is the ponton train?) We do not know where he is to-night, nor do we know whether the enemy is in force on this side, and near us. Col. Wilson is in Command. He has four companies of his regiment—1st Infantry—and six volunteers. I have one field-piece, and six artillerymen, under my orders. Lieutenant Hamilton, 1st Infantry is my assistant. This movement upon the river was intended to have been a combined one with Commodore Connor. It has been delayed two days by unfavorable weather, rendering the bar too rough. The Commodore's limited stay here compelled him to notify the General not to count upon his co-operation in an expedition up the river. This morning, at daylight, I started the Neta (a river boat) out from the Brazos; she entered the Rio Bravo without difficulty by 8 A. M. I rode down the beach. Colonel Wilson's command had been hovering for two days on our side of the mouth. We crossed them all over by 12 before 1 P. M. the column was en route up the river. The banks of the river are but slightly higher than the surface of the water for some miles up. The whole country is low and filled with lagoons. There is a high ridge of sand hills some twenty feet high, extending up and down the coast, resting immediately on the beach. The country back of this ridge is one vast plain of prairie and lagoon. The road up the river is tolerably good. The river is very serpentine. The road runs from bend to bend. The distance by river is nearly double that by road. The road up the right bank is skirted to the left and south by lagoons until you reach Barita; so that a march of a column up this side was by no means exposed to a flank attack. The steamboat deck gave me a fine opportunity of viewing the country. We find no difficulty in making use of the river for transporting our supplies.

"MEN, WE MUST TAKE THAT BATTERY!" These were the brief words of Capt. May to his soldiers, when he made the brilliant charge at the "Battle of the Palms," on the 9th inst.—Capt. May's squadron, ordered by the General, at all risk, to silence the battery of the enemy, consisted of some seventy dragoons. Of these, in the charge, one officer and nine men were killed, and ten were wounded. Twenty-eight of their horses were also killed, and eleven were wounded. The loss sustained in this gallant affair is alone proof of the daring intrepidity of the squadron engaged, whose leader, May, by-the-by, cleared the enemy's breast work ten yards in advance of his troops. He was wounded on his favorite old charger, Tom, (wounded in the affair) known to many officers of the army as having borne him successfully through numerous fights and skirmishes in the Florida campaign. This was the horse on which he led the charge on the camp of Philip, the head chief of the Seminoles, on which occasion it will be recollected that Capt. (then Lieut.) May knocked down and secured the chief in the act of raising his rifle to shoot him—Well did the young and ardent officer carry on the heroic order of Gen. Taylor, to which he made the reply so characteristic of the soldier—"Sir," said the General, "you must take that battery." "Men," said the Captain in reply, "we must take that battery! Follow." [N. Y. News]

Express Riding. The most extraordinary feat in the way of express riding, in modern times, was accomplished by a boy aged 15 years, Fred Tyler, who brought the news of the battles of the 8th and 9th ult. from Mobile to Montgomery. The distance of one hundred and ninety miles, was accomplished in thirteen hours—and during the entire night he caught and saddled his horses—none of which were in readiness, as he was not looked for by those having the horses in charge. He was rewarded with a contribution of seventy dollars.

THE CONSENT OF MAINE. In will be recollected that Mr. Webster in his late defence of the Ashburton Webster treaty, declared with an air of triumph that Maine consented to the provision which wrested from us nearly one third of our territory and pushed us from our natural high land defences on the north and east. Mr. Dickinson of New York, in reply to Mr. Webster, which by the way was most cutting and scathing, and which exhibited the American Secretary in anything rather than an enviable light thus truly describes the assent which Maine gave to that, to us, fatal treaty:

"But, sir, the senator says that Maine consented to the arrangement, and seems to suppose that no other section has the right to complain. It was, however, a question of national as well as State boundary; one in which every member of the Confederacy had an interest, and would have been none the less a concession, if Maine had been silent and had consented. But how did she consent? With the declaration of the Secretary that no more favorable terms could be obtained—the oft-repeated cry that she was about to involve two great Christian nations in a bloody war—with threats of future arbitration and the parade of a spurious map, her consent was finally wrung from her. Read, sir, the consent of the commissioners of Maine to the dismemberment of their State and the indignation and eloquent protest it contains, though borne down and crushed by surrounding circumstances into acquiescence. Sir, the consent of Maine to part with soil and her sovereignty was given with a bleeding heart—it was like the consent of him who bares his own right arm to the surgeon's knife, when advised that his life can only be preserved by its amputation. She consented as one consents to commit to kindred dust the children of his body; she consented as the red man consents to be driven from his happy hunting grounds, the graves of his fathers, and the banks of the streams, where he sported in childhood; she consented, as was said by another, [Mr. Benton,] "as the victim consents to execution, because he walks and is not dragged to the scaffold which has been erected to receive him."

"Coming to the Rescue!" Probably one of the most bitter newspapers in denouncing the President for the war upon Mexico, was the New York Herald. The Herald of yesterday, thus handsomely acknowledges its error:

"On a careful perusal of these documents—the recent diplomatic correspondence between the governments of the United States and Mexico—we conceive that the American government is justified in every thing that has taken place in regard to Mexico. The only error which we think the administration has committed—and which we always believed—is the delay in not declaring war against Mexico a long time ago. The correspondence between Mr. Sill and Mr. Buchanan establishes the necessity and justice of this war, and the documents of Marcy and Bancroft prove that they did, as well as they could, with the material under their control, in preparing Gen. Taylor for the campaign."

CAPTAIN MAY. This gallant officer, whose exploit in taking the batteries under General Vega, and himself a prisoner, is the theme of much deserved praise, it is said, was appointed by General Jackson, on his own application for a post in the army. Congress had just passed the act for raising a Regiment of Dragoons, when young May, who had become wearied of the idle life of a young gentleman in Washington, resolved to ask President Jackson for an appointment in the same, and went boldly in person to the Old Hero and tendered his services. The General measured him with the eye of a veteran, and seeing in May the stuff to make a soldier appointed him on the spot to the command of one of the new companies of Dragoons. The old General remarked, "the Army needed such men." The sagacity of Jackson in this, as in every act of his eventful life, has been fully verified.

GENERAL TAYLOR. Who ever saw a man write and fight better than General Taylor? He is death in his advances upon an enemy, but most retiring when speaking of himself. He never says that he will conquer an enemy—he simply promises to fight him. The President has done well to nominate General Taylor as Brevet Major General, and the Senate as well in confirming that nomination unanimously. [Balt. Pat.]

The Governor of Vermont has received the requisition of the Secretary of War. The Middlebury Galaxy, in its call for volunteers, says—"It is no matter, so far as volunteers are concerned, how the nation has got into war. This must be settled hereafter. The honor of the American arms must first be preserved. General Taylor, with the flower of our army, must be relieved, and the war prosecuted with vigor to a speedy termination."

GUN BOATS. We observed yesterday that the six gun-boats built for the Mexican service, and recently purchased by our Government, are arming probably in preparation for active service. A heavy cannon is placed upon each about midships, so as to fire in any direction. Three of them had been furnished, and men were mounting guns upon others. The speed of these vessels, which are built with very raking masts, and the facility with which the guns may be discharged, in any direction, will render them very effective. We have no doubt they will render good service in protecting our commerce, or in any other way in which they may be employed. [N. Y. Cour.]

On the first of April, at Newburyport, an honest blacksmith of the Miller faith found an order on his plate "to hoop an earthquake, mend a lock on the gate of New Jerusalem, and repair one of the hinges on the cellar door of the infernal regions!"

A diadem of precious stones, valued at four or five millions of dollars, is prepared for the Russian Princess Olga, as a part of her wedding decorations. The centre diamond alone cost upwards of two hundred thousand dollars.

[By the Hibernia.]

FOX THE CONTINENT. Generally, there is little to interest the American reader, now when our political relations with foreign powers furnish so much opportunity for speculation. The last of the regular series of revolution in Spain had been put down. Portugal was quiet. Italy was said to have exhibited symptoms of insubordination, but such occurrences are so frequent and so evanescent, that they have ceased to excite any wonder. Germany had started no new movement. Poland lies stretched at the feet of her conquerors, who will use the late outbreak only as an excuse for riveting her chains the more closely. Russia is about to subjugate Circassia by diplomacy. We extract a few unimportant items:—

The Empress of Russia had alien her departure from Naples, to the great delight of the king, the court, and the people. The king kindly gave up the larger part of his palace to her use, and she unhesitatingly took the rest. So far did she push impudence, that she actually invited the king to dine with her at his table in his palace.

The whip is to be substituted for the knout in Russia.

By a recent ukase of the emperor of Russia, bankrupts are condemned to perpetual banishment to Siberia.

Influenza, the customary forerunner of the cholera, has appeared at Berlin. [Courier.]

CARRIAGE. Mr. Benton did not conclude his Oregon speech on Monday, May 25. His object appears to have been to destroy our title to 54 40; but he said that:

"He now took a new position with regard to the Columbia river and valley, which was that the British themselves have acknowledged our title to that country by acts and words which, when reproduced to them, will forever shut their mouths upon the subject. He then went into a minute history of the settlement of Mr. Astor, and of the notice given to the British government through its minister and its agents of the design of that settlement."

The camp opposite Matamoros has been christened "Fort Brown," in honor of the gallant Major Brown, of the 7th Infantry, who fell in its defence. The fortification at Point Isabel is now styled "Fort Polk," in compliment to the President of the United States.

Santa Anna denounces the war with the United States, as sure to be disastrous to Mexico; and speaks of the monarchical projects as destined to certain failure: a majority of the Mexican people would prefer annexation to the rule of a Spanish prince.

How their names are pronounced. The names of Generals Arista, Ampudia, Mejia, and Canales, Colonels Carasco and Garabaja, are pronounced by Spaniards, as nearly as possible, as follows:—A-ree-sta, Amp-poo-dia, Ma-hee-a, Co-na-les, Ca-ra-sco, Ca-ra-va-hal—the vowel a, in each instance, having the sound of that letter in the English word far. The j become h, the b, v.

The requisition upon New Hampshire for a battalion, five companies of Infantry, 369 men, has been promptly responded to by Gov. Steele, and the order for enrolling issued by the adjutant general.

We understand, on good authority, that Mr. Edward Webster, youngest son of the Senator from Massachusetts, arrived in the city yesterday, for the purpose of raising a company to form part of the regiment called for by the proclamation of his Excellency Gov. Briggs.

We are informed that he takes this step in compliance with the suggestions of his father. [Boston Courier.]

Hon. Marcus Morton. It is with pleasure that we learn, says the Hartford Times, of the confirmation by the Senate, of the nomination of Hon. Marcus Morton, as Collector of the Port of Boston. He is an able and efficient officer. Mr. Morton's confirmation was carried, yeas 21, noes 11.

CAPTAIN FREMONT. According to the late news, a captain of the U. S. Army, with 50 men, supposed to be Capt. Fremont, had been ordered out of Upper California, and a detachment sent after him, and if necessary, force him to do it. He came in under the pretext of reconnoitering the lower boundaries of Oregon. The Governor himself had taken command of the detachment.

Helping out the Mitre. A correspondent sends us the following Scottish anecdote:—I was quietly sitting in one of the most popular of our Scottish churches in the village of C—, in the Highland, (for even churches and ministers, albeit of the same creed, have their popularity,) when the following ludicrous scene took place. Mr. M—, the minister, having as is usual, given out the proper hymn, the presbyter to whom the singing of each line in succession fell as leader, found to his dismay that the concluding lines of each verse were deficient in quantity to the three foregoing, which he had already sung to a long metre tune. To back out and re-commence was unpopular; so continue he must, but how, puzzled his brain; he hesitated for a moment, and then, as if inspired with a grand musical and poetical idea, gave the following line, "Into the land of Jacob, thus:

"The U. S. Gazette says—"The whole number of Roman Catholics now in the capital of New England, is estimated at 32,000 at least; or more than one quarter part of the entire population of Boston."

The distance from the Rio Grande to the city of Mexico, is 1,180

The frigate United States, Capt. Smart, sailed from Boston, for the coast of Africa, on Tuesday. Her purser is H. Bridge, of Augusta.

A LIFE PRESERVED.

The following positive testimony in favor of Water's Balsam, has been received by the Agent in Boston.

Jordan, N. Y., April 15, 1845.

"In the winter of 1841 and '2 I was troubled with hoarseness and dry hacking cough, produced no doubt, by change of climate, having previously spent some time in the South, then in possessing weeks long and rather a delicate constitution. In February I was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, which continued until I had not sufficient strength of voice to speak aloud in three months. Through medical treatment and care I partially recovered during the summer, but on the return of winter was attacked again with cough, chills, fever, and night sweats. Physicians said they could do no more for me, as I was rapidly sinking with consumption. Fortunately, my friends procured the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, thinking it might relieve me for a time, and with the blessing of a kind Providence, it entirely restored me to health, which I have continued to enjoy until the present time, without any symptoms of my former disease, with the exception of being a little more liable to cold from damp air and sudden changes of weather."

ELIZABETH WILSON.
Sworn and subscribed this 15th day of April, 1845, before me.

A. CASE, Justice.

MARRIED.

In Bangor, Calvin P. Elliot, of Exeter, to Miss Lucy L. Chase.
In Lewiston, Mr. Meah Higgins, of Portland, to Miss Mary Ann Whitney, of Lewiston.
In Eastport, Mr. William C. Talbot, of Machias, to Miss Sophia G. Foster.

DIED.

In Summer, May 29th, Charles Ford, a Revolutionary Pensioner, aged 85 years and 5 days. He was one of the first settlers of the town of Sumner. He moved from Pembroke, Mass. in June, 1783, to Sumner, then a wilderness, there being but a few scattered houses. He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Sumner, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Portland and Boston papers are requested to copy.

To the Honorable the County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

WE, the undersigned, believing that a better route can be found than the one at present travelled for a good and convenient carriage road from Andover to the State line near Bethel, in the letter of J. B. Lewis, to connect with the road leading through the Dixville Notch, would therefore respectfully request your Honors to view the intermediate country between said termini, and locate such new road, and widen and alter such old roads as the public necessity may require—and as in duty bound will ever pray.

SILVANUS POOR, Jr., & 23 others.
Andover, May 11, 1845.

STATE OF MAINE.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, 1845.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners be given notice to all persons and corporations interested in the said County of Oxford, to meet at Lewis Crockett's Inn, at Andover Corner, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of September, 1845, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by examining and reading copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the town Clerk of the town of Andover, and upon the Plantation Clerks of each organized Plantation through which said route passes, and by posting an like order of notice in public places in said town of Andover, and in the Plantations aforesaid, and by publishing the same six weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in The Age, printed at Augusta, it being the paper issued by the State, the last of said publications and the notice of the other orders to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and above cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Notice, Clerk.
Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.
(653)

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or conveying a claim against the estate of Daniel B. Sawyer, and against the said public place in said town of Andover, and in the Plantations aforesaid, and by publishing the same six weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in The Age, printed at Augusta, it being the paper issued by the State, the last of said publications and the notice of the other orders to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and above cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Notice, Clerk.
Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.
(653)

PROBATE NOTICES.

Administrator's Sale.

A RARE CHANCE to purchase valuable Farms and Lots of land will be presented, at a sale

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

under license from the Court of Probate in Oxford County, on Tuesday, the 15th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of William Wood, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, at what time and place I shall sell—

The Homestead Farm of said deceased, containing about 400 acres, and consisting of rich meadows, excellent upland, and fine woodlands, subject to dower.

Also—A beautiful farm, called the "Longing," called the "Dobell" farm, and excellent well fenced, and in good state of cultivation, subject to dower.

Also—The Abbott farm, so called, adjoining the homestead, the foregoing subject to mortgage, to be explained at the sale.

Also—A farm situated in Andover, in said County, being the same now occupied by Anna M. Jordan.

Also—200 acres of land in said Rumford, known by the name of the Peabody hill pasture—very valuable.

The reversion of Dower will be sold in all cases, and the Widow's right may be purchased of her at a reasonable rate.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

if not previously disposed of at private sale, on Saturday, the eighteenth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, all the real estate of George Bryant, the minor child of Jonathan Bryant, late of Oxford, deceased, and being said minor's interest in the homestead farm lately owned and occupied by his said Father in the town of Oxford.

ALANSON BRYANT, Guardian.
Oxford, May 26, 1845.

Executor's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be exposed for sale at the Tavern of J. H. Wardwell, in Rumford in said County, on Saturday, the eleventh day of July next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the Real Estate of

STEPHEN G. STEVENS,

late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts, legacies, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said Real Estate consists of about two hundred and fifty acres of land in Milton Plantation, one half of 100 acre Lot No. 1, in the 5th Range of Lots in Bethel, in common and undivided. Also, all the right the said Stevens had at the time of his death to a certain piece of land in said Bethel by virtue of a Mortgage Deed numbered 4 in the 5th Range.

Also—One Pew in the Free Meeting house in the East Parish in said Bethel, in said County of Oxford. HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr., Executor.
Dated this 2d day of June, 1845.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

JAMES SMALL,

late of Newry, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, from the twenty-sixth day of May, 1845, have been allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the dwelling house of Hezekiah Hutchins, Jr., in Rumford, in said County, on the first Monday of July next, and on the first Monday of November next, from one o'clock in the afternoon, on each of said days.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr., } Comrs.
TIMOTHY WALKER, }
Rumford, June 2nd, 1845.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

ZACCHAEUS McALLASTER,

late of Stonham, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, from the 26th day of May last, have been allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the house of Peter McAllaster, in Lovell in said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesdays of August and September next, and on the third Tuesday of November next, from one o'clock A. M. until four o'clock P. M., on each of said days.

DANIEL BROWN, } Comrs.
JONATHAN BARTLETT, }
June 1, 1845.

Commissioner's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

ROSWELL H. ADLEY,

late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, from the 26th day of May last, have been allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned them at the Office of Levi Brown, in said Waterford, on the first Saturdays of September and November, from one o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

DANIEL BROWN, } Comrs.
DAVID BISBEE, }
June 1, 1845.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Samuel Holmes, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Rector, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his last account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private claims against said deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Rank Prince, deceased Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Daniel Young, late of Norway, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

It was Ordered, that the said Prince give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

Eliza H. Robinson, Administratrix of the Estate of Asa Robinson, late of said Paris, deceased, having presented her last account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also an application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

On the Petition of Hannah Shackley, Widow of Elijah Shackley, late of Canaan, in said County, deceased, praying for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

On the Petition of Mary Ann Adley, Widow of Roswell H. Adley, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

On the Petition of Lucy S. Billings, Widow of Dexter Billings, late of Milton Plantation, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six—

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

EPHRAIM ROWE,

late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EPHRAIM ROWE.
May 25, 1845.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON,

late of Fryburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ELIZABETH S. JOHNSTON.
May 25, 1845.

Notice—Freedom.

WHO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, this may ever fully and I have this day given to my son James M. Brown a minor his time to act and trade for himself, and claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his, contracting after this date.

JAMES BROWN.
Leicester, A. No. 2, April 4, 1845.

JOHN M. ADAMS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Office—Canal Bank Building, Middle Street.

Prompt and faithful attention will be given to business entrusted to his care.

May 7, 1845.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MEXICO.

JOSEPH & COLES,

Counsellor at Law,

PARIS, ME.

Had resumed the practice of Law

Paris, July 3, 1845.

THE GUNS.

The firing of 100 guns on Thursday by the Democrats, in honor of the victory of our troops over the Mexicans, made a sensible impression on the nerves of the federalists. The "old ones," the old fashioned Governor Strong men, were fidgety, morose and savage. The success of our arms over the enemies, and revilers of the country has almost been met by them with coldness and apathy, and the disdain most perceptibly evinced by them on the reception of the recent news from the seat of war, was in perfect keeping with their conduct during the war of 1812.

During the report of our cannon on the occasion referred to, scarcely a democrat could pass the streets without an insult from a federalist. The "hoary heads" were the most bitter—it was but the renewal of their ancient slang, and was treated with deserved contempt by those whose hearts were warm in their country's welfare, and whose hands were ready for its defence.

Their countenance beamed with exultation, when the day before they engulfed with voracious avidity a reported discomfiture of a detached party of our troops; yet when the scale is turned and our foes are beaten back, they not only put on their old sackcloth of grief, but vent their spleen and ire in unmeasured and contemptuous terms.

The young upstarts were not idle—they too, must scan with critical acumen, each and every paragraph of news, to detect discrepancies of dates, positions, &c.—must "bristle up," and cast disdainful looks, else would their sires judge them degenerate and cold to their "first love." But the true hearted and determined supporters of their country "in weal or woe," heed not their contempt, court not their sympathy, fear not their reproach. [Argus.]

Affectionate. A few weeks since, an old lady was very sick. Her clergyman called to see her, and asked where she expected to go when she died. She said she expected to go to hell. The astonished clergyman gazed at her, and asked, if she desired to go to that place. She said "yes," for she had been told that all her friends and relations had gone there; and she desired to go where they were.

Collector's Return,—Denmark.

To Orrin B. Ingalls, Treasurer of the town of Denmark.

The following is a list of non resident owners of land and other taxable property remaining in my hands unsettled, which I return to you, viz:

Unk—formerly	No. of Lots.	Value.	Assessed.	Unassessed.
Hadley & Berry, House,		\$	\$	\$
Store and Stable,		1 450	43	70
Nathan Child, or unk.	5 unk	101	200	1 72
Hazen Danforth, p't 30 "	"	50	150	1 29
Aiden Hubbard part				
of Dragon Meadow,		125	500	4 30
James H. Perkins,				
part of	30	70	200	1 72
John Pike, of Cornish,				
part of Dragon Meadow,		175	160	1 37
Ch's Kimball, p't of 20 unk,	20 unk	6	20	1 72
2 E,		130	400	3 44
130		300		2 85
6		30		80
James Orgood,	11	55	70	60
17		173	340	2 92
2 G	49	80		60
3		67	120	1 03
Bradbury Richardson				
Lot,	54 unk	100	300	2 69
North end of Pleasant				
Mountain,	unk	100	200	1 72
Unk part of	30	66	200	1 72
David Patton,	10	100	120	1 03
Heirs of Ezekiel Wood,		35	100	86
Philips Richardson,				
part of	23	20	80	60
Ebenezer Warren,		50	260	1 72
Unk. East of Moose Pond,				
formerly J. Frost,		50	190	86
Benajah Walker, Jr.,		35	160	1 37
Sam'l & Wm. Trum,				
bell, part of	20	40	60	60
Unk. formerly D. Stover,				
1 House, and 1 Barn,		44	19	1 00
Oliver M. Pike, Deerling farm,				
Unknown, 1-4 of 8 Hunk land,				
Unk. formerly taxed to				
Samuel Mansfield,		66	100	66
A true copy,				
Attest: AMOS FOOR Collector for 1814,				

A true copy of the above Collector's Return recorded by me May 29, 1816.

Attest: ORRIN B. INGALLS, Town Treasurer of Denmark.

PROBATE COURTS IN OXFORD COUNTY,

As established the second Tuesday of April, A. D. 1816.

At the Probate Office, in Paris, 1st Tuesday in January	do do do 1st Tuesday in March	do do do 2d Tuesday in April	do do do 3d Tuesday in May	do do do 4th Tuesday in June	do do do 5th Tuesday in August	do do do 3d Tuesday in October	do do do last Tuesday in Nov.
At Fyresburg, on the 1st Tuesday in August, and Thursday following the 1st Tuesday in January.	At Bethel, afternoon of Monday preceding the 3d Tuesday in September.	At Randolph, afternoon of 2d Tuesday in September.	At Dixfield, afternoon of 3d Tuesday in September.	At Breton's Mills, in Lanesboro, on Wednesday following the 3d Tuesday in September.	At Turner Village, on Thursday following the 3d Tuesday in September.		

HIGH SCHOOL.

A HIGH SCHOOL will be opened in Dixfield Village, for the instruction of youth of both sexes in all the branches of learning usually taught in Academies, including all the branches of an English education, together with the Latin, Greek, French and Spanish languages, by Mr. JAMES W. PERRY, now a member of the Senior Class in Bowdoin College. The School is expected to be kept in the very convenient and elegant Building recently erected by Charles L. Burtis, Esq., for that purpose. By Argus, May, 1816.



Dr. Wood's SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an Impure Blood, Impaired Digestion, Stomach and Liver, and all other diseases of the Blood, and of the Nervous System, and a disorder of the Habit of the Constitution generally.

Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, have already, by their substantial efficacy, won a degree of public favor and patronage, which puts them beyond the need of recommendation. Being faithfully prepared of the most excellent materials, they can be fully confided in by all in need of a tonic, aperient or alterative remedy. Sarsaparilla takes a high rank among Physicians and all others in the list of curative agents, and it is this fact which has rendered it so deservedly popular over all other medicines of the day. In great purity and strength, and being much by its union with the Wild Cherry, a tonic of the first order. This happy combination is the only one ever made of these articles, and founded as it is on the best medical principles, and their virtues extracted by a high chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy.

This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the liver and stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and vigor, and restoring the system to its natural state. The following certificates, among many others, will attest the general practice of the system. At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses precisely as they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, they will be found to be a most valuable recommendation. The following certificates, among many others, will attest the general practice of the system. At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses precisely as they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, they will be found to be a most valuable recommendation.

Mr. E. THORNTON, JR. Sandwich, Sept. 4, 1814.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that my daughter has been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, attended with almost constant headache, and other distressing symptoms which accompany this disease. She visited Boston to avail herself of the justly celebrated physicians of that city, all to no purpose. The solicitation of a friend, I was induced to purchase a bottle of Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters. Before taking one bottle she was relieved entirely of all her distressing symptoms, and after taking two or three bottles, the other symptoms entirely disappeared.

North Fairhaven, Long Point, June 16, 1815.

Mr. E. THORNTON, JR.

Dear Sir,—My daughter has been for more than two years afflicted with a confirmed Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, to which she was constantly attended by the most skillful and successful physicians, but with little or no relief, until we found the disease was rapidly taking the form of confirmed consumption. At this time, I determined to have recourse to Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, as prepared by you, and it gives me the sincerest pleasure to state, that after the use of a few bottles the disease was happily restored to health. I have the highest confidence in this medicine, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends. Very truly yours,

ANSEL WINTY.

The cure described in the above certificate of Mr. Winty, is by no means a singular one. There are hundreds who have been cured from the most acute and long continued disease by the use of this excellent and highly popular remedy. The proprietor recommends it to the public with the utmost confidence, for in all cases of the kind, it has succeeded beyond the expectations of the patient or even his friends. The medicine, which it is prepared, and the intrinsic excellence of its materials, should secure, and have secured for it, a character which would render it, without merit, one of the most valuable of the world's treasures. The proprietor usually existing against adulterated medicines, would not be so negligent as to allow the name of his principal constituents, should at once recur to the public favor.

Be particular and ask for Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and receive no other.

E. THORNTON, JR., sole Proprietor, No. 123, Middle Street, Portland, Maine.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent, PARIS, A. Hall, South, Paris, Hall & Dow, Newbury.

EDWARD MASON, Portland; and sold by Agents throughout the New England States. May 26, 1816.

—JUST PUBLISHED—

GREAT MEDICAL RE-PRINT.

First American, from the Tenth English Edition.

SELF MANAGEMENT AND CURE OF

Pulmonary Consumption, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

BY W. T. BUCHAN, M. D. Of London, England.

With a Portrait of the Author, a set of Engravings illustrating the Anatomy of the Lungs.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

This work contains a brief and distinct description of the ANATOMY OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS—an outline of the various diseases of the Chest and Lungs, and a full and complete description of the various diseases of the Chest and Lungs, and a full and complete description of the various diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

It is the result of nearly Twenty Years' practice and experience of the most learned Physicians and Surgeons of the age.

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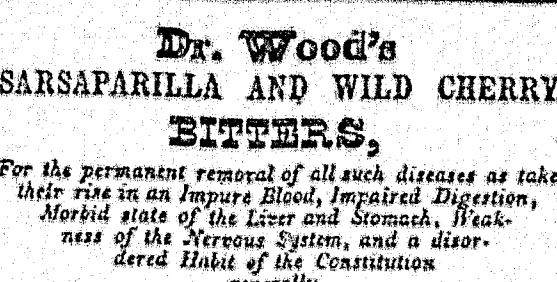
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Chapter 11. Various Peculiar Pulmonary Diseases.—Physical Signs.—Symptoms and Effects.—Directions for Self-Management and Cure.—Minute Directions for Prevention, Medical Advice and Treatment.

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This preparation will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the liver and stomach, and strengthen the nerves, at once securing health and vigor, and restoring the system to its natural state. The following certificates, among many others, will attest the general practice of the system. At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor all dangerous in their operation, securing, as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence. Taken daily, in doses precisely as they will be found to operate in that gentle and salutary manner, they will be found to be a most valuable recommendation.

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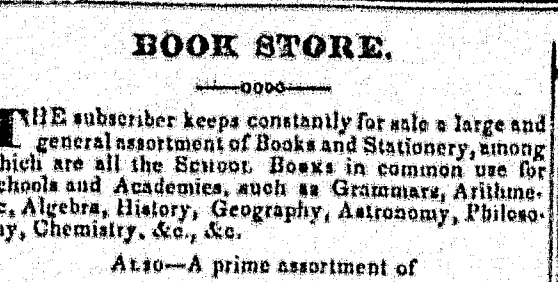
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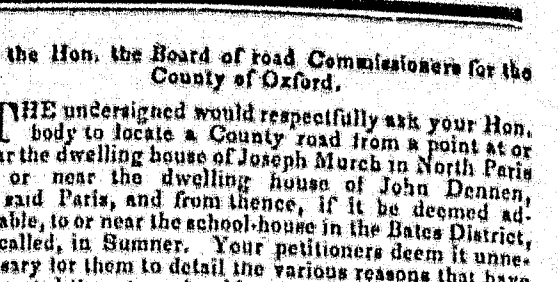
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